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ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

Buck, Sir Edward Charles

INDO-ANGLIAN LITERATURE.

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.

Price Twelve Annas.

Calcutta:
THACKER, SPINK AND CO.

1883.

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PREFACE.



THE selections which are brought together in this volume, and published for private circulation, are examples of a class of literature which will not improbably soon become extinct, and may, therefore, possess some slight historical value. The mere mistakes in grammar and diction are not in themselves remarkable. It is indeed probable that most Englishmen in India would, in writing, or even dictating, a letter in Hindustani, commit more errors than are to be found in many of the compositions reproduced in the following pages. It is true that the reflection of the oriental manner of composition in a foreign language is certainly often curious and amusing, especially in those cases in which the writer adopts a poetical style ; but the chief interest which these selections possess consists in the indications which they afford of the native character. Nothing perhaps is more

noticeable than the curious mixture of self-abasement and vanity which many of the writers exhibit, while the habitual dependence of the middle and lower classes upon the patronage of those above them in rank, and the insatiable hunger which exists for official employment, are plentifully illustrated. To obtain a clerkship in a Government office is, at the present time, perhaps the chief object with which a native of India seeks education. He is often indeed inclined to consider that a knowledge of English, however slight, gives him a claim to be employed by the English officials, and it is to be feared that the competition which now prevails for employment under the Government is becoming a somewhat serious evil, in consequence of the daily increasing numbers of disappointed candidates, whose education is worth little to them in any other direction. It may safely be stated that thousands of petitions for appointments, of even the most humble character, are daily submitted to officials throughout India. The foregoing remarks had already been recorded, when the writer came across the following passage in a

paper by an educational officer of high position, published in the April number of the *Calcutta Review* for 1883 :

“The education that we give makes the boys a little less clownish in their manners, and more intelligent when spoken to by strangers. On the other hand, it has produced two evils : (a) it has made them more litigious, that is, less inclined to settle their disputes privately, and more prone to waste their time and money in the atmosphere of the Government Courts ; and (b) it has made them less contented with their lot in life, and less willing to work with their hands. It might be said, with truth, that discontent with one’s present lot is the first necessary inducement to improving it. But the form which discontent takes in this country is not of a healthy kind ; for the Natives of India consider that the only occupation worthy of an educated man is that of a writership in some office, and especially in a Government office. The village school-boy goes back to the plough with the greatest reluctance ; and the town school-boy carries the same discontent and inefficiency into his father’s workshop. Sometimes these ex-students positively refuse at first to work ; and more than once parents have openly expressed their regret that they ever allowed their sons to be inveigled to school. It is not generally known that the education given at our vernacular schools has this effect on the student’s character, but it is true, and there is overwhelming evidence to prove it in any village or town where schools have existed. Even the sons of grain-dealers (baniyas), if they attend our schools (which is not often), become sometimes so demoralised as to despise the paternal trade, and consider that

the education which they have received is too good to be thrown away on keeping an account book in bad Kaithi or Mahajani penmanship."

The evil here pointed out is not confined to India. The danger of educating the agricultural classes in England in a wrong direction has lately been brought to notice by the Royal Commission, whose report on Agriculture was published in 1882, and from an abstract of which, contained in the 18th volume of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the following passage is taken :—

"There is a very general complaint amongst farmers that the present system of education operates prejudicially to the interests of agriculture. Boys, it is said, are kept at school at an age at which they might be usefully employed upon the farm, and be thus acquiring habits and tastes which would fit them for farm service. As it is, the standard of education is so fixed that not only are the first years of industrial training lost before a boy can attain it, but when he does attain it, he acquires with it a desire for what he regards as more suitable occupation ; so that the class which was formerly trained into farm service is now gradually absorbed into other industries. Farmers very naturally complain of this, as in districts in which there are school boards, they have to pay for education which not only deprives them, for the present, of the labour of boys and obliges them to pay men's wages for boy's work, but tends to drain from the land the sources of future labour."

The writer of the present remarks is a thorough friend to education rightly directed, and only wishes to point to a rock ahead which those who guide educational progress in India must not neglect to avoid. The letters which form the first part of this collection are a handful, merely taken up at random from a drifting mass which may well serve to indicate that the course which education has hitherto been allowed to take is not altogether clear from impending danger.

B. A.

The collection contained in this volume was hurriedly made within a few weeks. If any one into whose hands it may pass should possess other specimens of a similar character which he may consider of sufficient interest to rescue from oblivion, it is requested that he will forward them to B.A., care of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, for publication in a second volume. The price of the present and any succeeding volumes will not exceed the cost of printing and publication.

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INDO-ANGLIAN LITERATURE.



Part I.—Petitions for Employment.



(1.) To C. D. F——, Esq., M.A., LL.D., C.S.,
Sessions Judge, Burdwan.

SIR,

Excuse intrusion as it is a petition ; the necessity for some occupation that brings me bread by fair and honest means urged me to write this ; and your great reputation for influence in the affairs of the State and for a high-minded considerateness emboldens me to connect your august name with this petition.

Gently born and but indifferently brought up—for it were idiotic to presume a Native youth's education is properly finished any time of his life—the premature death of my father obliged me to leave the University before obtaining a Degree and this circumstance fixed my doom. I have tried junior teacherships and subordinate Clerkships, but without any great improvement in my condition. I have been out of employ these many months and now do I beg the favor of your kindly putting me somewhere under you that I can honestly maintain myself and those that naturally depend on me.

My qualification are soon told : this is my own hand in composition and penmanship, I can cast accounts, I am ablebodied, young and willing ; and very needy. My drawbacks are want of a patron and absence of certificates, and poverty, which is no crime.

A mere initiation somewhere, a lift once in life is the only eleemosynary aid prayed for by

Your Lordship's most, &c. &c.,

M—— M——.

BURDWAN, }
1st May, 1878. }

(2.) To G. B——, ESQ., M.A.

HONORED SIR,

The omission on my part to render You a tribute of the heart's best regard and esteem due from man to man in the shape of occasional epistle is, as I have always felt it, a wrong and such as I can hardly plead any cause to mitigate the enormity of my misdeeds, I am therefore greatly ashamed to present myself before you through the medium of this communication. Nevertheless let me carry to you my cordial assurance that your name is indelibly impressed on the tablet of my memory as my greatest benefactor and patron to whom I owe my every thing that is good and great in life.

Shortly after coming home from A——g, where I met you in the Railway station, I was laid prostrate by cholera, the tip of nose went down, my limbs and face were stiff, cold, and blue and fingers contracted into hard fists, all bearing the appearance of a dead man. The doctor in despair said, in a couple of hours more his patient would be gone for ever. Thanks to

the giver and preserver of life, that I have been spared by Him to address some lines to my great worldly benefactor.

I saw Mr. L——, after my recovery. On my thanking him for his past kindness, he justly said that more was due to Mr. B—— for the same. I told him of my casual interview with you at A—— and he has asked me more of you.

You will be glad to hear I acted as law lecturer in the D—— College. I beg to insert a copy of the certificate I get from the Principal at the time of my Temporary incumbency. Request the favour of your recommend me to the Director when you require a man for Law Lecturer in the B. College.

“Babu R—— K—— B——, B.L., lately “officiated for two months as Law Lecturer in “the Dacca College. I consider he showed much “zeal and efficiency in discharging the duties of “that important office.”

(Sd.) _____,

Offg. Principal.

I am your most faithful servant
and ever grateful memorialist

DACCA COLLEGE, }
Sept. 20, 1873. }

R—— K—— B——.

(3.) To _____

SIR,

Being given to understand the fame of your liberality and that of your great influence in the appointment of candidates in your honor's Department.

I, therefore, beg the liberty to present this one as a candidate, hoping to get your same generous favour, on my behalf, as you have done in the respect of the others employed in yours.

As regards to my qualifications, I have the honour to inform you that I possess a good knowledge of the English, Persian and Hindee as may be proved from a sight of my testimonials received from the officers whom I have served.

Should you be so good and kind as to do me some pitiable acts and to do a little attention to the following proverb, I would, in return ever pray God for your prosperity.

16 • PETITIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Pity the sorrows of a poor young man.

Whose trembling heart has come to thy door.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found.

Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.

I have the honour to be

Sir

your most obedient servant

R— P—.

ALLAHABAD.

(4.) *The poor Petition of A—H—.*

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

Amirhoosun, a petitioner being given to understand that a numbers of Moherers* will be appointed under your honor, he therefore presumes to present This humble pition to you thereby being a candidate for one of them.

My qualification is that I am entirely poor and my poverty is so great, that it does not permit me to perform those solemn duties, which the great creator of the universe has imposed upon us. I therefore humbly request the favour of your appointing me to perform

* Clerks.

my duties as a respectable being and vindicate my importance in the Creator.

I am your poor petitioner
shall as in duty bound over pray,

DACCA, }
The June, 1868. }

(5.) SIR,

Paying a short view to the advertisement set out in the paper, I understand that several hands under your disposal are at the present crisis, to be appointed as writers with a salary Rs. 150 a month, including the allowance and to be deputed with commissariate to the seat of war with an agreement for three years. If it be so and still remain unfilled I am then willing to put up for any of them if paid Rs. 200 per mensem. In short the loyalty I am bound in and the free privileges we the native of India are enjoying under the British authority, excite my mind to stand for and moreover make me obliged to go along and risk my life for the cause of Her majesty the Empress of India. Although, your honor may take me for nothing

B

but a man entirely worthless concerning the matter at issue, still I may hope to serve in my power Her majesty the Empress with utmost fidelity and probity whatever consequence in course of time I have to go through ; but if the All pervading soul once smile with favor on Her behalf, the intense ice of the impending danger would soon thaw away in a moment like the morning vapour of the summer, and I thereby beg of your honor not to take these things in snuff though set down so freely.

As per my qualification, I possess a compit- tant knowledge in English, Persian, Urdu and Bengalee which I can translate alternately.

May I therefore humbly pray that your honor shall be pleased to furnish me with a account of the terms in detail as soon as it reaches your hand.

(6.) To W. S— ESQ., C. E.,
Superintending Engineer, S.E.C.

SIR,

Remembering your kindness to me I take this indulgence to write to you all about

me. I am very sorry to bring to your notice that my only patron and father in law late Babu Jadu Nath Koar accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Dh. D. Burdwan died on the 21st of December 1870. Since his death despair was clinging to me on all sides, but two months hence I was very kindly treated by the Executive Engineer Dh. D. who gave me a letter to the Superintending Engineer Grand Trunk Road Bengal for employment and since February 24th, I have been appointed as Sub-overseer 3rd grade first Division Grand Trunk Road. Sir, to tell you my heart, it is almost impossible on my part to serve in this department for here difficulties are on all sides. A person in this department can scarcely live with his conscience upright unless he draws a handsome pay. Since February I have been transferred to three places.

Sir, you know that my father in law poor family members are now left quite helpless in this wide world, I have promised before God and man to assist them all I can, but now I see that if I am to serve here in this way I will be of no use to them and besides all this, my

father in law has left a debt of some 400 Rs. Thus on all sides I am surrounded by numberless difficulties and know not how to serve my Heavenly father. The world is a hard task master and many a man breaks his health and conscience in making money who afterwards daily repents of his folly. To know oneself is the hardest lesson we can learn. Sir what more shall I write to tell you my heart, so I will not trouble more with my nonsense. Sir, kindly excuse me for encroching on your valuable time, Sir if it pleases you then give me some home—

I am

Sir

Your most obedient servant

N—— K——

7th May 1871.

(7.) SIR,

With respect and submission I most humbly beg to inform you the miserable circumstance under which your this poor vassal is placed at present. There is none whom I can ask assistance from and there is none to afford me shelter. You are the only hope this wretch, only elm to climb. Let a man whatever he may, either a blockhead or a dul, father cannot leave him. This unpitied and deserted creature

has in you the only harbour to take shelter in this winter Ocean. Who, except father, will take the charge to support a son who is incapable to work for himself. To your kindness I apply for subsistence I hope my circumstance will not fail to give rise my pity in you and my desire to pay you respect will be taken into your kind consideration—Let your this poor vassal not die of hunger before a master whose kindness supports so many strangers. Please have kindness to recommend me. I am the son of a gentleman, possessing a great deal of bodily strength and well versed in vanacular languages. I hope this humble request of mine will not fail to be taken into your favorable consideration.

I have
Your most obedient Vassal,
C—— N—— C——
31st. November 1878.

(8.) SIR,

I pray please to give me some action for I am very poor boy I have no one to help me even so father for it so it seemed in thy good sight, you give the Telegraph Office, and another work what is your wish I am very poor

boy, this understand what is your wish you my
 father I am your son this understand what is
 you wish.

Your Sirvent,
 P—— C—— B——.

(9.) To H. L. H—— Esq.,
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

SIR,

As disease and infirmity confine me to my bed I respectfully beg to interrupt you with these lines instead of presenting myself to your Honor who when a quondam Inspector of Schools was gracious enough to purchase lots of my "Baisoika Byabohara" and "Zamindaree Durshan"* and appoint me to examine the boys of the S. W. Division.

The bearer of this Sakti Prasanna Sen is my only son who has been unfortunately thrice plucked in the F. A. Examination. He is therefore eager to enter Government Service. He understands that a Clerkship is vacant under Mr. B. L. Gupta.

* School books.

Should he be so fortunate as to get a line from your Honor he and I would ever remain thankful to your Honor for the same, or if you be pleased to appoint him to any one of the posts which are or shall be vacant in the Police Commissioner's Office, it will be supporting me at this old age with family. Hoping to be excused for this interruption.

I beg to remain

Sir

Your most obedient Servant.

K— P— S—.

SOMERAH

Dated the 21st Feb. 1883. }

C—

June 29th 1879.

(10.) SIR,

Long long ago, when we were the students and you were the Principal of Berhumpore College, we were as affectionate of yours as sons to their fathers. Your almost fatherly affection; your unabated care, and obliging behavior your earnest zeal for our progress in the studies; have ever since enshrined you in our heart and rendered your name so dear among us,

Perhaps you have forgotten us one and all; but it is impossible for us to forget you,* whom we loved and respected and still love and respect as a tutor or as a father and whom we wish joy every often—We have left our college career since your departure from here, and are seeking employment in vain—Now we understand that there are several posts falling vacant under your disposal—We beg to offer ourselves for the same—Then would it be convenient for you to provide us with them?

We are in sound health hoping you are to be the same.

We have the honor

Sir

to be your most obedient pupil and servants

A—N—M—and others.

P—Direction is as follows :—

A—N—M—.

B—.

Berhumpore,

C—.

* (The reason appears in the next para.)

(II.) *(The following letter was written by a Christian half-caste to Captain D., the officer in Magisterial charge of a village of Native Christians, near Allahabad as well of an institution in which the Native Christians received employment. The petitioner desiring employment in the office of Mr. B., who was residing with Captain D., addressed to the latter the following appeal.*

The titles awarded to Captain D. are presumed to bear allusion to his position as officer in charge of a Christian village. The poetry evidently derives its origin from the hymn books used at the Church Services.)

(The following address was written on the envelope :—)

Sore afflicted at Thy Gate we fall
Hear O Lord our humbly languid cry
And bend on us poor sufferer thy judging eye.

CAPTAIN CHARLES A. D.,
Of the Heavenly Host Divinity Force,
CAMP ALLAHABAD.

(Enclosed was this letter.)

RESPECTED SIR,

I FERVENTLY pray you will pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing you these few lines of my utmost grievance, and beg to state that up to September last, I was temporarily

employed in the *Pioneer* Office for the purpose of transferring accounts from the old to the new ledgers, and for bringing up some arrears of miscellaneous works of that office. Since I tried my utmost and best endeavours to seek for and secure another birth, but alas I have been most miserably despaired similar to the impotent man, who was laid for a length of time by the Bethesda Pool.

All our woe and misery in this Allahabad below
No one has heard nor helped, but the Heavens know
Our starvation and continual weeping
Heaven witness, and the Lord is keeping
The bemoaning sheds of our secret tear
Heaven preserves, though none else have yet succoured here.

I am thus sorely distressed with the poor afflicted family for sustenance.

Tho' dark my path and sad my lot
Let me be still and murmur not
What though in lonely grief I sigh
My kind friends beloved no longer nigh
Submissive yet I still reply,
"Thy will be done."

Having been given to understand that Mr. B is going to organize an office of the Agri. and Horticulture, I therefore, with many humble apologies solicit the favor of your graciously befriending my sad impotency,

Succour me Thou great Redeemer
 Pilgrim thro' this barren land
 I am weak, but Thou art mighty
 Help and hold me with Thy powerful hand.

in forwarding the enclosed application to the
 said gentleman, and gracefully conduce the same
 by your compassionate support, so as to aid my
 afflicted feebleness in securing a birth of any
 class at all for the present relief and to succour
 us from the daring calamity.

Afflicted and helpless we humbly bow
 Thy graceful pardon and succouring love bestow
 The Lord Thy God will recompense
 This Thy graceful act of benevolence.

I am, Respected Sir

Your most obedient servant

JAMES, P. B.

CAPTAIN CHARLES, A. D.,

*Advocate-General of Divinity,
 for the miserable sufferers and
 friends of Christ.*

ALLAHABAD, COLONELGUNGE ; }
The 25th November 1875. }

Where shall we pour our sad complaint
 Forsaken and languid from all the earthly door
 To Thee, Friend of the Friendless and the faint
 Thus we implore Thee more and more
 Sore afflicted at Thy Gate we call
 Leave not our thirsty starving soul to fall

But bind me for once only in employment chain
Oh once only restore me permanent to a birth again
To Thee we petition in starvation make
O hear us poor sufferers for our Redeemer's sake.

JAMES, P. B.,

With his faint afflicted Family.

*(The following 12 & 13 are productions of other
two Members of the same village.)*

(12.) (*Office Note.*)

Office cat, by reason of death of rats, daily growing lean. Will Superintendent please increase the contingent allowance for her restoration to stoutness.

(13.) (*Appeal in a "fine" case.*)

Your honor may be right, I may be wrong, I may be right and Honor wrong, let Honor give me back the fine and then at day of resurrection when all hearts will be open if I am wrong, I will most gladly, Sir, return your Honor the money.

(14.) To—— EsQ.

SIR,

I hear that the situation of last writer is vacant in your honor cutchery and moreover 10 attendants are to be nominated in your honor's cutchery, I am at a loss to know for what situation I should apply. But my present state advises me to prefer the place of attendant, in case of my failure of the examination—a—whim floating in my mind that my request will be in vain refrained me from applying to your honor betimes, the fair reputation you enjoy as the protector of the poor christians being sounded my ear I presume to address myself to your honor in the fullest confidence that you will give a favorable regard to my Petition and the kind assistance which your charity and my misery require. If I fancy that the foregoing statement is not enough to rouse your compassion on me, I shall here exclaim with deep sigh and tears in my eyes, that I am with abundance of grief a copyist in the said Court from October 1850 up to date without the human assistance to lift me up from the abyss of misery. Hence I surely believe that

your honor will not look upon me as one of your several applicants who customarily obtain to dedress. Yet had I not been told that your honor have great regard for the christianity I would not have ventured to lay my wants before you on the ground that request will not meet with success. What I request your honor is an employment that may enable us to keep body and soul together.

My Dear Sir or Gentleman, that your Petitioner has much qualification in the Language of English to instruct the young boys ; I was given to understand that your of suitable children has to acquire the knowledge of English language.

I therefore implore your generous consideration as to charge those children under my care in order that they may well benefited in the course of literature.

“The chief art of learning, as Locke has observed, is to attempt but little at a time. The furthest excursion of the mind are made by short flights, frequently repeated, the most

lofty fabrics of science are founded by the continued accumulation of single propositions."

I am Yours sencerely

D—— A——.

13th July 1862.

Calcutta, 21st April 1882.

(15.) TO H. J. C—— ESQR., C. S.,

Secretary to Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

HONORED SIR,

Full 48 hours remain for your honor to lay down your office which your honor held with so much satisfaction of the government who selected you for this high post and the good of the people who were entrusted to your charge. The P. O. Company's Steamer that will leave Calcutta on Tuesday will not carry back to England for three month a more precious load and a more nobler soul than that possessed by the noble little and lean gentleman known among the natives under the popular name of Mr. H. J. S. C——. The nobleman of the

Board's Office like the "little man" of Twickenham is a man of letters, and has a cold exterior hiding a warm and burning interior alike sympathetic in nature and ready to relent at another man's woes. At a time like this when your thoughts are fixed on merry England and on the dear ones who are awaiting your honor's arrival in England with anxious joy, it is natural that any lamentation on my part at your honor's departure, however unpropitious to my interests, will appear out of the place and insipid. It is not now the time to bemoan one's sad position or to offer any formal complaint; but, Sir, it is a time to wish you a safe passage to England and a happy return to this country. Nor it is the time for your faithful servant to throw off his lethargy and rise, to tell his benefactor that his official position in Board's Office is anything but unevitable. Being one of those noble Englishmen who come to India to raise the natives by the hand and to read the enormous good they have done to India in the nation's eye, your honor's policy has been always to befriend the native and to patronize them. Your honor never knew how "our additis dam

um flagitio" to a native. Your Honor's nature is one of disinterested sympathy for the children of the soil whom your honor liked as your own children and in return commanded their universal respect. Your assurance to a native meant no empty talk but promised something substantial which years of good service can only realize from imaginary dream into a substantial reality. Your Honor's separation though a transitory one will be an unbearable one to me. Your presence in Boards' Office supported me in all my trials and troubles of the Bengal official life and inspired me with a confidence which your Honor's absence in England will remove. Owing my *eat*,* my status, my position in Bengal, to your Honor's generous sympathetic nature, I naturally look upon your Honor as the fountain of my bliss and happiness. Every thing that makes life worth living for is associated your name. In every distress and every difficulty your Honor has been my polar star and the surest and safest guide.

Nothing was more graceful than the ready terms which your Honor was pleased to stretch

* Dignity.

me and to usher me in Boards' Office. The great honor your Honor did to me then was quite in keeping with the reputation your Honor have, patronizing the natives of the country. Your courtesy and considerate regard to their claims are proverbial and consistent with the high position your Honor is called upon to fill by your Sovereign. Your Honor is a friend of just men and justice. To people who have been debarred of justice elsewhere and who have none to back them up, your Honor has been a veritable *Ma-bap** to them. In your Honor's three months' sojourn in England when reflection will bring to your Honor's remembrance the name of your creatures whom your Honor has befriended in India, my humble name too will rise on your Honor's remembrance not on the score of being the first to bask in your favor but on the ground of having the honor to trouble your Honor anew with my presence in the Civil and Military Club.

I tried my best to give satisfaction here but I do not know why I failed to do so. On my own part I beg to tell your Honor on my

* Father and Mother.

rest conviction that I am not so incompetent
 s unable to put the commonplace things of
 office business in a few terse sentences. If I
 m found unfit for the common duties of an
 rdinary drafter, I then beg humbly to assure
 our Honor that my university education
 s a sham, the testimonials which Mr. C——'s
 enius, Mr. 'S——'s' intelligence, Mr. L——'s'
 fficial experience and Mr. E——'s Cambridge
 ducation gave to me were given merely to
 lease a native. One of these two things must
 e right, either Mr. C——, the Secretary of
 he Board of Revenue, Mr. T. S——, Joint
 agistrate, Barielly, Mr. L——, Commis-
 sioner of the Fyzabad Division, Mr. A. M——,
 rmerly of the North West Secretariat, now
 uperintendent of the Family Domains of
 he Maharaja of Benares and Mr. J— E——,
 rofessor of Mathematics of the Presidency
 ollege told a downright lie for a native, or the
 oard Office authorities perfectly estimated my
 umble abilities at their proper worth. Or it
 ight that these noble Englishmen, the flower
 f the Bengal Civil Service told what is their
 ist conviction of a native or the Board Office

men try to oust the creature of the noble Secretary from office. I also request your Honor to try a distinguished graduate from one of the Bengal Colleges in my present post of the indexer, not brought through any other channel save that of the Principal of the College and to see whether he is not pronounced unfit for the post. If S—— Babu whose index shows nothing but glaring mistakes which took me a fortnight to correct be pronounced a competent man, I do not know, Honored Sir, what on earth there is that can make me incompetent. Honored Sir, I don't wish to contend, and what I ask for is fair play. Here are my original index sheets, please examine them and see if there is anything wrong, punish me or otherwise. Sir, do me justice.

I need not, assure your Honor that I was hardly dealt with. Instead of getting promotion for my work which I on oath assure your Honor I discharged with diligence, I was considered fit for degradation. I beg to assure your Honor that I did not take so much pains to take my B. A. degree as the trouble I took to do my work here for the satisfaction of my superiors. I left

one unturned to get into their confidence, but entirely failed to secure it. "Qui amicos propterea offendam." From the frequent complaints often made of my work by my superiors, I see, honored Sir, my presence in Board's Office is not liked. The fact of my being the creature of your Honor is the secret of all. If every occasion and opportunity is taken to get me into a scrape, I am sorry how can I be able to defend me and my position. Man is liable to error. If my errors be pointed out to the Secretary and good work be kept out of his view, how it is possible for me to stand on my legs. If like B—— Babu and Mr. M—— frequent threats and reprimand be dealt out to me, with what complacency I shall be able to do my work. Under circumstances like these, I ask your Honor to transfer me in some other work where I can make myself usefulness and enjoy peace of my mind. I do not wish to complain or to contend, but to remain in an office discharging my duties to the complete satisfaction of myself and my superiors. Possibly this may be the last time I may be addressing your Honor from Boards' Office and having

a very faint hope to see your Honor back in my present post, with respectful regards for your Honor and the Mem Sahab and your Honor's other dear relatives I bid your Honor a respectful good bye. Vale !

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant.

S—— C—— B.——

(16.)

TO THE REVD. AND HON'BLE SIR H. T. S. (

L. P.*

Secy., to the Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 2nd February 1881

REVD. AND HONOURED SIR,

Being informed that some new hands are required under thy high honor's disposal, so I beg most respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for one of them.

Regards my qualifications I beg to state that I have studied up to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University in the *Church of Scotland*

* The titles are all imaginary.

My Lord ! as for my present condition I beg to state to thy Lordship that I am now in great distress ; and in fact have hardly enough *to live on from day to day*. Being want of any patron I make this application as *my only hope* of supporting myself, my 4 widows,* 3 little brothers and an old grandmother decently seems by *getting a situation*.

My Lord ! I have been looking out for some employment for some months past but without success. Therefore I see now that I have no patron at all *but thy Lordship and high honor*. So I expect thou shall be good enough to confer me a situation.

My Lord ! in conclusion I beg most respectfully to thy high honor and Lordship once more to look my distressed condition to thine kind consideration, and I expect that the *blessing of that almighty and thy usual kindness* will not fail to provide me a situation.

I have the honor to be an orphan

SIR

Thine most obdt. servant

P.—— S.——.

* Probably the widows of deceased relations of the writer.

(17.)

TO HIS HONOUR THE

LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

HONORED AND MUCH RESPECTED SIR,

I hope your honor will condescend to hear the tale of this poor creature. I shall overflow with gratitude at this mark of your royal condescension. The bird like happiness has flown away from my nest like heart and has not hitherto returned from the period whence the rose of my father's life suffered the autumnal breath of death, in plain English he passed through the gates of Grave and from that hour the phantom of delight has never danced before me. I stand a unit in life's theatre, without a friend without a relative I am like a withered leaf to be carried hither and thither by every wind that blows. The ship which I am sailing over life's solemn main is in fear of being wrecked at all times and if there be such a sailor as possessing greater influence and the sail of his assistance be swelled then the hopes

are to be entertained, that she might purchase her escape and accomplish her voyage she is now on. Otherwise there is a risk of her being wrecked on the rock of starvation driven by the wind of distress. In one word the compass of my poverty lies beyond the dominion of description. The condition to which I am reduced it is impossible for a most splendid language to describe and in fact no pen can adequately portray. I have drawn this petition after having neither dinner nor supper for several days, now your honor is my king and I am the subject who is standing to death. Under these circumstances due notice should be taken of me. I shall think my labours amply repaid if the above line be of assistance to me. Now I institute this application before your honor's bright throne and benign heart in the hope of the support of my family. To explain my qualification I have read up to the Entrance class but the death of my father fatal obstruction hindered from the conquest of knowledge. Besides the English language I know the Hindi, the Urdu, the Persian and the Deonagri languages. The proof of my being born at a respectable family can

be justified with the account below that my great grandfather had acted under the capacity of a moonsiff and my grandfather under that of a Daroga, the testimonials of which are all along in my possess and I can present them when occasion require. "This is to certify that L—— N—— has left school from the Entrance class and that I have always had every reason to be satisfied with conduct. He is a panstak- ing and intellegent lad."

(Sd.) E. R. T——.

Head Master.

I am poor to such an extent that the amount which has been paid for tickets* has come from borrowing. I shall regard myself fortunate on a large scale if I should be favoured with the answer of this. In conclusion I have only a hope to express that my humble writing will be appreciated. I have, &c., &c.

L—— N——.

* Postage stamps.

(18.)

THE HON'BLE H. S. T., M.C.S., F.Z.S., & F.L.S.,

*Agency 1st Member, Board of Revenue,**Madras.*

HON'BLE SIR,

I pray most humbly that your gracious honour may be *very mercifully* and *sympathetically* pleased to listen to me for one moment.

That I am the grandson of the late S—— A—— K—— Sahib Bahadur, a nobleman and the Chief Secretary to His Highness, the late Nabab Mahomed Moothabur Khan Bahadur Tahir Sudder Jung the Right Land-Lord of Runjung-hur : and my life is that of Mr. Nelson of England which is already represented to your gracious honour : and I am very glad to hear of your gracious honour's prosperity.

I should say that I am much obliged to the Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-Law and the Advocate-General of the Madras High Court for the polite kindness which is graciously used to me by giving a payment of Rs. 20-0-0, for promoting my studies : and by that grand assistance, I have very successfully passed the special upper Primary Examination, in the 1st class, which is held in December last 1882 : and

I mention here the subjects I have been examined at—

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. English. | 2. Arithmetic. | 3. General Geography. |
| 4. Indian History. | 5. Hygiene. | |

(*Vide* the general Number 1809 in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* Supplement, dated the 30th January 1880.)

Now, I most humbly request your gracious honour as to take my piteous case into benign consideration and mete out justice to me by granting any decent payment so that I may be able to continue my studies for passing the University Matriculation and the U. C. S. Middle School Examinations which will then make me most fit and eligible for the Government Service and for which act of gratitude I shall bear no negligence.

Requesting the favor of the very courteous reply through the post and at your gracious honour's very earliest convenience, I have herein enclosed the half anna Post Fee stamp.

I beg to remain, with the profound veneration

Hon'ble Sir,

Your gracious honour's in all duty.

M—— A—— S——.

TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS, }
2nd April 1883.

P. S.—The following is an extract from the letter of the Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-law and the Advocate-General of Madras High Court :—

SIR,

In answer to your letter I have to state that I shall be happy to see you to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. O'SULLIVAN.

NUNGUMBAUKUM, }
21st August, 1882. }

**Part II.—A few Answers given at recent
Calcutta Examinations.**

Q.—Who was Cardinal Wolsey?

1. Cardinal Wolsy was a very learned man. He passed B. A. Examination at the age of 15. He was recommended to King by Duke of Clareance. However he was killed by the King unlawfully. The King Henry VIII desired to divorce his first wife Ann Boleyne. But this case was entrusted upon Wolsy and Campaggeo who after two years transferred it to Rome. Therefore the King Henry VIII got angry and unlawfully killed his minister. At the time of his death he said :—

“Had I been served God then he would not have taken my grey hairs.”

2. Cardinal Wolsy was an Editor of a paper named *North Briton*. No. 45 of his publication he charged the King of uttering a lie from the

throne. He was arrested and cast into prison ; and after releasing went to France. He afterwards got his freedom.

3. As Bishop of Yourk but died in disentry in a church on his way to be blockheaded.

4. Cardinal Wolsy was an eminent man and also a minister of Henry the V. Monmouth, he was a rude gray headed man and a strict English and his death was a remarkable one.

5. He was favourite of Henry VIII. His powers were so great, that, even the first noble men of England had bathed him in towels. His wish highest wish was to become a pope, but twice he was defeated.

When Henry proclaimed the illigality of his marriage with Catharine of Aragon, Wolsy and Campagis sat as Judges.

He was called a boy bachelor and was noticed by fox to (*considered a fox by ?*) Henry VII ; but after his death his son seeing him favoured him highly.

6. Cardinal Wolsey was Governor of India. (*Did he mean Wellesley ?*)

7. Cardinal Wolsey was a bachelor but after rose to be the Archbishop of Canterbury.

8. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of Edward IV, after his father's death he himself ascended the throne at the age of (10) ten only, but when he surpassed or when he was fallen in his twenty years of age at that time he wished to make a journey in his countries under him, but he was opposed by his mother to do journey, and according to his mother's example he remained in the home, and then became King. After many times obstacles and many confusion he become King and afterwards his brother.

*(The writer of the above appended the following
pathetic appeal.)*

SIR !

As I was attacked with fever for almost three-fourth part of the year, therefore I could not read my Histories well, or at once not, therefore I cannot answer if your kind favour pass me in the examination then the applicant remains very obligated near you. I think your kind pen will not fail to give me some marks for this unfortunate boy, and then he shall not fail to praise you throughout his whole life ; and he will pray near God for your blessing.

9. Cardinal Wolsey was said to be the spiritual guide of the Methodists. (*Wesley?*)

Q.—What is the meaning of Ich Dien?

10. An honor conferred on the first or eldest sons of English Sovereigns. It is nothing more than some feathers.

11. "*Ich Dien*" was the word which was written on the feathers of the blind King who came to fight being interlaced with the bridles of the horse.

12. *Ich Dien*. Had I served God as diligently as I have served the King, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs.

13. *Ich Dien* is a title given to Henry VII by the Pope of Rome, when he forwarded the Reformation of Cardinal Wolsy to Rome, and for this reason he was called Commander of the faith.

14. *Ich Dien*. The French called the battle of Waterloo *Ich Dien*.

15. *Ich Dien* is a commity to the Lords or Commons.

16. The plantagenets put on head an ornament like broom stick which was called "*Ich Dien*."

D

17. In the battle of Crecy, the Black Prince defeated the King of France, who had sided the King of Bohemia. The King of Bohemia wore some feathers and the words "Ich dien" meaning "I deserve" were written upon some parts of his body. Bohemia fell in the battle, and ever since every Prince of Wales wears the feathers, and has the words "Ich dien" written in Gold letters upon his clothes.

18. Ich Dien meant the defender of the faith which has now a deeper meaning as Fidei Defensor.

19. Ich Dien means I serve, this is written in the Crown of Prince of Wales, and the Prince of other countries.

Q.—What was the Habeas Corpus Act?

20. Habeas Corpus Act was passed by the Parliament of Charles II. It enacted that no Magistrate should keep even a meanest subject in prison without giving him a fair trial and that all Corporal bodies should take an oath of Transubstantiation.

21. By which the King was strictly prohibited to bring even the minutest subject into prison without any fair trial.

22. It required that the King should not be able to detain any of the meanest criminals in a damp trial. By this the Kings were to remove the prisoners from jail to jail.

23. Habeas means heavy corpus the dead hence it derives the meaning of an act.

24. Habeas Corpus, was set upon the crops.

Q.—What is the meaning of a Sheriff?

25. Sherrif is a post opened in the time of John ; the duty of Sherrif here, in Calcutta, to look out and catch those carriages which is rashly driven out by the coachman ; but it is a high post in England.

26. Sheriff was the English bill of common prayer.

27. The man with whom the accusative persons are placed is called Sheriff.

28. Sheriff—Latin term for “shrub,” we called—broom, worn by the first earl of Enjue, as an embelm of humelity, when they went to the pilgrimage, and from this their hairs took their crest and sur name.

29. Sheriff is a kind of titlous sect of people, as—Barons, Nobles, &c.

30. *Sheriff* a tittle given on those person who were respective and pious in England.

Q.—What is the “Parliament.”

31. Man is liable to err ; the King is a man ; he therefore calls an assembly of wise men to manage the Government affairs.

This assembly is known by ‘Parliament.’

32. Parliament means a grand seat which a gentleman, King, Queen are mixed together with the treaties to any thing.

33. Parliament is the club which is full of members or from whence the laws are come, and those cases which can not be decided by the Judges here, those cases are appealed in the Parliament for decision, that is called in our country London Appeal.

34. Parliament is that where all the laws and acts passed at first, then according to their own judgment they can pass any law they wish for the welfare of the dominions under the English Government, and this parliament is guided by the peers and members and also it has so a power that if the Victoria come to a fault, she also obey the rules of Parliament without uttering a single utterance, simply because our british government is limited.

35. The changes introduced by the Reformed Bill are the following. The population of the country was decreased and the regular rebellions and fightings going on in the country. By the introduction of the Reformed Bill of 1832, the population was increased and the rebellious princes were punished. Five boroughs were called from the neighbouring places.

36. *The English Monarch* is merely a Banner round which the English people gather.

37. The list of the *Governor Generals* :—

Warren Hastings, Lord Hasselrig, Lord Besselrig, Lord Mayor, Lord Cornwallis and Lord Canning.

38. *Lord Napier of Magdala* introduced Logathrism and *Hervey* discovered the circulation of blood.

39. *Thanes* is a term applied to a class of men in England in its uncivilized state. The term is not now-a-days used. It comprised a class of very vulgar people.

40. *Thanes* was a tittle given to the merchants who have walked 3 times round the world.

41. *Vascodegama* succeeded in discovering America. On his return to home he saw the

Southern Coast of India and Cape Colony. And he found the way to India. Thence many were sent up to these places for trade. And when they knew India to be the most populous and rich country thousands over thousands of the Portuguese jumped over it.

42. *Mary Queen of the Scots*—was the daughter of Henry the VIII. The first thing she did after her accession was trying and executing Lady Jane Grey. She chose several persons for her husband. Her only object was to introduce the Roman Catholic religion.

43. *Robert Clive* came to India from England as a writer and acting some time, then he wrote a letter to England to make a trade with the east, that is to make trade coming in India. Then according to his letter, Englishmen made track in coming India and thus after many obstacles and defeciencies and by this way they come to India and after some time knowing all hidden causes they made a war with the Bengallies in which Bengallies did not and in that battle the Bengallies did not touch their battle axes and guns, &c., but they said that, it is written in our shastra that when the uncivilized or Christian

will touch or converse or will come to make war with us at that time we must leave we will not be able to do war with them and if we do war then beyond our dignity to overcome with them in the battlefield and thereby they leave up the throne and then the Englishmen took our India and by this way the English settlement of India.

44. *Q. Explain the following passage :—*

“ A muster-roll which was to them what the Roll of Battle Abbey was to the descendants of the Normans in England.”

A. Muster-roll :—the fight alluded to is probably the fight between Heenan an American and Sayers an Englishman which was carried on through a great number of rounds. This was described in the Sporting news papers which write of horse-races boat-races pugilism. These papers use figurative language such as to tap the claret = to draw blood ; Potatoe trap = The mouth. Bread basket = The Belley.

45. *Q. Graduate the Danish Steelyard ?*

A. This question is a downright violation of the law of God—since we are not coolies neither

petty shop keepers that we will graduate a Danish Steelyard.

(The cause of the examinee's indignation is obscure.)

46. *Q. Describe the Solar Spectrum?*

A. When we were lectured by one Professor he told us the greatest heat at red, but when we were lectured by another he told us greatest heat to be a violet. We dont know what of the two is correct.

47. *Q. State the use of the thermometer?*

A. The thermometer is used to measure the temperature and is important for a cold country to shew the monotonous temperature of the rooms of great men.

Part III.—Miscellaneous.

(1.) *A School boy's complaint against his Masters. (Anonymous.)*

TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,

Rajshaye Division.

SIR,

I HAVE honor to inform you here about the present state of the Putya school. And your applicant pray to enquire the facts stated above.

Some of the masters such as the Head, the fourth, and the sixth and second Pundit are so very irregular and unfit in their respective duties, that the said school is in the verge of destruction. Here your applicant only states about the characters and qualifications of those Masters mentioned above. The said Masters have by them constantly a thin and longish cane which often resounded not only in the books of

their pupil's hands but on their heads and backs and sometimes with cruel ingenuity, they strike their knuckles knee joints and their ankles with a slate or any hard edged book lastly they not being satisfied with these have recoured to full feed their cane with the blood of their pupils. A man could hardly pass by the school-house without hearing shap a shop, shap a shop of the cane. Beside these there are several other modes of punishing their boys such as twisting their hands and fingers, pulling their hairs adjacent to their ears.

In this village very few are so well up in English as to assist the boys in preparing their lesson, consequently they do not get any explanation at home. But the said Masters instead of explaining to them first, give them severe black and blue at their failure.

The said Masters generally pass their school hours in sleeping and idle talkings. If any of the brave boys endeavour to disturb them by asking any explanation, he is always subjected to good caining and slating from the vexed teacher. The Head-master does not interfere in these matters because he is a perfect cracked

and slave of the sixth Master who is the clerk of the secretary and consequently the distributor of the salaries. In fact he is the chief manager of the school and no other teacher dare to raise their voice against him ; lest they be deprived of their salaries. The gentlemen of this village are very hospitable, consequently the boys are provided with fooding and clothing either by the gentlemen of this village or by the Moharanee or Rajas. The boys of the P— school are almost all poor, they could not defray the expenses of the Zilla School. Owing to this reason they are obliged to suffer these tyrannies, but now they are resolved to give up their studies once for all.

If you kindly ask any gentleman of this village or any educated gentleman of the Rajshahi district, you shall surely find authenticity of the matters stated above.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant.

PULYA,

Dated the 8th May 1878. }

(2.) *From a native paper (published in English.)*

A Tragic Tale.—A native correspondent sends us the following appalling narrative :—
“ Will you please allow me to bring out a shuddering occurrence to light as a warning to the public through the medium of your valuable journal. When I and my friend, a B. N. Doctor, took a walk yesterday at sunfall through a smiling plain, Oh ! both of us were shocked a good deal by a horrible spectacle of a big buffalo's dragging, with a cruel speed, a girl of ten years old having a spaddle in her hand, with its right horn penetrated through her tightly knotted lock of hairs pursued by a shouting crowd of people. The two of us and one Shaik, a Head Constable, who went with us, tried our best to give her our possible aid, but did not succeed. When the pitiless animal gored her through the trees, it seems she was, as country girls usually do, weeding grass with the instrument. My heart has stopped its beating when I unexpectedly saw her out of its horn without the intermediation of any human being and her narrow escape from a gloomy death. The group of men and women found

to their great astonishment neither wounds nor injuries on her both extremities. The benefit that I could mention out of the above terrible scene, is a warning to the poorer community, especially to the countrymen who generally permitt their sons and daughters to go out on such a doing, not to allow longer hairs to grow on their heads.

(3.) *The pool of Armenian lane.*

TO THE EDITOR OF DACCA NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—In the Armenian lane there is a pool in which the dirts of three or four stables are constantly thrown therefore the pool is become so dirty and filthy that few can pass from that part of the wall without shutting there nose and my residence also being just near it I am obliged to suffer the cursed smell of it so it impossible for a man to live there ; I hope due notice will be taken of this and the pool cleant by its owner so that there may be not any difficulty for any one to live in this quarter.

An early insertion will oblige.

Your truly,

C. P. O.

(4.) *Anonymous Petition.*

SIR,

Would our benign and parental government take up the case of quackery practises in the surrounding villages under Zilla Burdwan and thereby relieve us from the frequent terror fallen at their hands when our neighbours are practised by them ; in addition to this we venture to state here that our neighbours instead of being cured by them often meet with a death like hands when our brothers friends are treated upon by the fiendish fiend it is a matter of deep regret to announce that a good many lives are often sacrificed by the hands of quackery the loss of which is incalculable as especially is a material loss to government that their so many valuable subjects are thickened by degrees in class—living in distant villages under Zilla Burdwan in conclusion we beg to draw your kind attention to the line that if the quacks will at your favour be at once called upon to the Civil Surgeon Burdwan and thereby examined whether they have a practical knowledge of

medicines or not we shall feel ourselves highly obliged herewith the names of the quacks are follows :

NAMES.	<i>Villages.</i>
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&c.	<i>&c.</i>
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We have honor to be,

Sir

Your most obdt. servant,

1.	}	&c., &c.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

(5.)

TO THE PRINCIPAL OF THOMASON'S
CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Roorkee.

SIR,

Having received your intimation that I am admitted in the upper subordinate class of the Roorkee College, I feel myself greatly thank-

ful, and there is every possibility of my joining the above college should not death separate my soul from my body.

Your's most obedient servant,

M—— C——. G——,

DATED,

2—10—1872.

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- (6.) *A fair example of the anonymous threatening letters which are continually being sent to officials of all classes.*

TO THE JUDGE OF BURDWAN.

Your tyranical oppression or *zooloom* being unsufferable to us, which you are showing coming in this District, we 50 persons who are as the son of tigers among million of person have reported to the High Court Government Home Department and Parliament, and also every day your unlawful tyranical oppression is reported to those places.

(My Lord) be sure guilty persons must be punished.

Sir, if you want your good fortune and fear not to give up your life within two or three days you must transfer to other District or escape yourself from this District on taking leave as soon as possible. Else you must be destroyed by the aforesaid tigers either by art or power.

Your humble petitioner

BURDWAN, }
The 14—1—77. }

(6.) *To the same.*

AZIMGUNJ, (DOMKOL),

The 29th Jany. 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,

In writing you I enjoy the pleasure of imagination so very sweet that I venture to encroach upon your valuable time by presenting my note to you now and then and never dreaming for reply. I have offered you best seat in my heart and content to think that at least one man in this world has a strong hold upon an obdurate heart.

E

I am glad to learn that you entertain good opinion of my District (Moorshedabad) and to impart you that the inhabitants of this District entertains very high opinion of you, except such *mushroom* who lie dormant throughout their lives and do nothing but eat everything.

I now feel the truth of your prophetic remarks "he is loosing better opportunity &c.," and unless a kind hearted man liberate me by offering a suitable post in a sadar station, I can see no way to exist from Azimgunj, and must abide the consequence of my own choice which is to rot and pine in obscurity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Sd.) A—— B—— M——

(7.)

To the same.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have read the last masterpiece speech of Sir A. Hobhouse on the Civil proce-

ture Bill which has been passed into Law. I cannot but guess that you are the framer of its great many sections and wish to serve under your direct supervision so as to make myself master of the code and hence applied for your Serishtadarship. I know you are inaccessible to flattery and that is another strong reason why I like to serve under you and hope to rise through dint of my own merits, for had I ever cherished any such intention as to rise by back stair I might have done so long before.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Sd.) A—— B—— M——.

1-4-77.

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- 8.) *Extract from a letter addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 23rd November 1876, complaining of what was probably a slight assault.*

* * * * *

So I had to wait $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ an hour to collect their rājjees boatmen and their boats. The Deputy Conservator of Forests Mr. ——— in the meanwhile having found me late came to me with his

ardali* and 3 rowers in the steamers boats. No sooner he arrived he called me most sincerely beside him and so I obeyed. But what was the result of such obedience, rather rashness. The Deputy Conservator without putting a single question to me seized me by the neck and hair and pushed me, caught me round about the neck (with the words d—— fool, Bodmash, &c., &c.) so violently that I almost suffocated, I begged, I craved, with a falling voice what? mercy pardon. But that only tended to increase his ferocity and renew his attacks. Being no more than 22 years old, fresh out of college career, and of a lean, broken, Lower Bengal constitution, this poor soul, could not suffer even a single attack of a European, specially of Mr. ——'s hardy gigantic and Highland constitution. The wood cutters by this time all crowded, some on land and the rest to their boats, no less than 150 men besides the 2 Fokirs. But these stared, confused and some cried. The steamer was far off, so the Conservator of Forests seemed not to have seen me personally suffer. Mr. —— however having carried and left my half dead

* Orderly.

body in a wood cutter's boat went straight to the steamer having ordered to measure the boats. By the evening I submitted an application to the Conservator of Forests to make over my charge of the station with the above statements. He was kind enough to examine my neck and ordered me back to my station. In obedience to my national cowardice I obeyed his orders—but my pain and fever by the night preceding has made me restless. I am stationed in the midst of dense forests, at the junction of Shahbarea and Koyra rivers no less than 12 miles off from the breath of villages, void of friends and relatives and totally unknown to Law Books.

Thus helpless and weak and specially a black Bengali, my worthy superior the Deputy Conservator of Forests not satisfied with the trifling outrage committed, trifling apparently to his great strength but death blows to this poor pigmy roared and rushed several times, while I was yet in his power off the steamer to relieve me from unspeakable anxieties, my life long infancy, by throwing me his unequal prey into mother Seepsa. But which unkind power opposed him

in his dearest wishes I know not? Most likely some earthly influence, the immediate pressure of the C of F My poor brain, however, is quite at a loss to make out what serious faults led the Deputy Conservator like the deadliest of enemies to aim at my life. The only reason I remember to have been that I brought verbally to the notice of the Conservator of Forests * * * * I afterwards by the next morning practically found that the Deputy Conservator sought only opportunity to avenge my presumption of letting known the Conservator of Forests what was derogatory to his abilities.

Since it is widely known that British Government is ever just and stands model to the rest of the world I must appeal to your honor and kindness and am of strong belief and hope that your honor's parental affections and consideration will never fail to open your honor's kindness towards your poor maltreated child, and take a thorough enquiry into the self wild violent steps of Mr. ——— who in himself is a great influential man and a man of position.

I think it also worth of bring to your

honor's kind notice that every man however poor and low in rank possesses a degree of social and personal honor and as I have been wrested of it most cruelly and inhumanly by Mr. ——— the Deputy Conservator at an age when the notions of honor are but in the germ, in presence of lots of wood-cutters, whom I am to collect revenue from, my boatmen and even my own villager with me in the station boat, my young student mind compells me through shame, disgust and fear to bid farewell for ever to public career servitude—I am undone, my life detestable.

I do moreover solicit your Honor's favour to enquire to the call of pity into Mr. ———'s behaviour towards his subordinates, the rest of the Foresters and Assistant Foresters and the Assistants of his office. Mr. J., the Deputy Conservator is certainly a great man, a high Government officer. It is therefore most probable that my (a poor servant's) thousand complaints and outcryings might not stand before his single stroke.

I do therefore cry to Heaven for mercy. I appeal to your Honor, to your kingly greatness

for justice, the right exercise of which has made your Honor so well known among the millions of my countrymen.

(Sd.) U—— N—— B——.

(9.) *Menu composed and dictated by a Magh Cook. Written by a Bengali Babu.*

30th August 1880.

Potages.

Consomme De, Printineare, a la, Victoriaha.

Poissons.

Solman, De, Blatin, As pick salad, a la Motian.

Entries.

Cotlies De, Moton—a la, Sauce Roseau.

Volilies, De a la Goxfauce Pitipoise a la Piora.

Rots.

Saladi, a la Bronches, Sauce Noplotin.

Polay De, Brage With Bacon Sauce a la Chupilate.

Entries.

Potrage, a la Brouche

Coald Aspiare, Sauce a la Holandir.

Entrimip.

Pare, a la Baba Pudén,

Flour, a la Gathó, with Cream.

Glasses.

Greengies, a la Victoriaha Ice Cream.

Risevari, Carrant Whatter Ice.

(10.) *Extracts from two pages of B. A.'s bearer's account, 1883. Composed by a hired writer.*

*Entry.**Explanation.*

1. Expenced by you.	}	These entries (1 to 8) refer to sums given by the bearer to his master for expenses of which the latter gave him no account. The variety of phrase is amusing.
2. Given to Sahib.		
3. Master Expenced.		
4. For master.		
5. Cash paid you.		
6. Mr. Cash.		
7. Less in bag.		
8. Bag's expense.		
9. Bearer's food expenses.	}	Entries 9 to 12 refer to the bearer's payments for his own food while travelling. The writer goes in again for variety.
10. My subsistence.		
11. For my bread.		
12. The provision of mine.		
13. Machice of wind.		13. "Vesuviaus."
14. Lamb 2.		14. Two lamps.
15. Lamb 2 a kind another,		15. Another kind of lamp.
16. Toth 1 brush.		16. One tooth brush.
17. Spunch of water.		17. Sponge.
18. Mending sleeper of } kirkkit.		18. Mending lawn tennis shoes.
19. Hair horse.		19. Hire of horse.
20. Peaty of horse.		20. Petty stable expenses.
21. Potin.		21. Pudding.

(II.)

An Apology.

To T. W. —, Esq., M.D.,

CIVIL SURGEON,

D—a.

SIR,

With due respect and submission I beg to state the following few lines, hoping they will meet with your favorable consideration.

I have nothing to apologise myself for the offence I have committed for which I am ashamed of asking your favor to give me liberty to enjoy your presence. I have no reason to justify myself before God also in as much as I have neglected one duty (duty to myself).

It is true that I offended you so much that I do not deserve your high presence unless you will, out of the affection you bear to me give me liberty to see and open my mind to you. I beg to state that should I be left by you I shall not only be a miserable but a useless creature.

It is needless to remind you that after I have been excommunicated and driven away by my family you took pity on me and have been so

long not only assisting me by pecuniary means but relieving in my hours of sickness and most distress.

I cannot express in words how grateful I am to you and to Mr. B—— for the kindness and affection you showed me acting on many occasion more than patrons part. But if I am left to myself I hope you can understand the miserable situation I will thereby be placed in. To cut short I will then be in a more distressed condition than the most distressed beggar in the street.

I need hardly mention here that I am not only been an out cast, but cast out from the affection of every body in this world. And should you also cast me out of your affection, I do not know what figure I will cut in this world.

Under these circumstances, may I most humbly desire your high presence and your kind ear to my cries.

I remain Sir

Your most affect servant

J—— L—— S——,

A student of the 2nd year class Dacca College.

Dated the 30th November, 1867.

(12.)

4, OKHIL MISTRIE'S LANE.

April 3.

MY DEAR SIR,

Though *drugged bellyfully* I cannot shake off the fever. It appears every other day and has made me weak. To-morrow is a period. If I can escape this attack I shall attend office day after. I therefore pray that you will grant leave of absence for two days more.

Ever obediently yours

P—— C——.

J. A. B —— Esq.,

Offg. Inspector General of Regn.

(13.) *The Report of a Gardener on the progress of his garden.*

5th December 1877,

AHMEDABAD POLICE LINE.

TO CAPTAIN R. W———t.

HONORED SIR,

I beg most respectfully to inform you about your garden as follows :—

I. Green peas dies every day and it is hopeless to expect its prosperity.

2. Green grass is fit for cutting and Doctor Sahib's opinion is that it should be cut. I beg to know if your honor is to come here in a few days, it may not be cut or it may be cut for bullocks.

3. *Nole-cole* are ready. If your honor wish to have some it may be soon forwarded, after 8 or 10 days it is feared that it may be harder.

4. Doctor Shahib some time send for some water cress which is soon forwarded.

5. Madam of General Shahib come to our garden about a few days ago and praised water cress which was soon given to her.

6. A daly* containing one *nole-cole*, was sent to Mr. Holland a few days ago.

7. Yellow meerchees (*chillies*) has got some little meerchees and it is expected that plenty of meerchee will be grown in few days.

8. Bringals† were grown well but monkeys came and eat away

9. No any satisfactory income is expected at all from the fruit called jam (*jáman*) because it is not well grown as it ought to be and at the same time jam of better qualities are sold in the

* Basket of vegetables.

† Egg plants.

city chepper than our little ones—such is the case as regards jam at present.

10. One Gool mohur, your honor is well aware, was grown near your Bungalow but it was dead and therefore new plant is grown in a pot and kept in garden. It may grown at your Bungalow when soil may be in good condition.

11. Four sorts of flower seeds out of twelve kinds are shoot up and have grown to little leaves.

Hoping your honor is in excellent health.

I beg to remain,

Honored Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SUBADAR-MAJOR SAIK RAMJAN.

(14) *A complaint against a Wetnurse.*

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to bring to your kind notice that a Dai (*wetnurse*) named Chamarni of Noabgunj who would nurse an infant of six month's old fled hence since three days

keeping the child in an unhealthy state without informing when I was at office, after my arrival I sent persons more than twice to bring her but she does refuse. If few days be passed without her for this child I think this infant may lose her life as she is always crying and did drink no milk and thereby fallen in the bed of unstrength-
ness.

I therefore beg your honour to protect her from such miserable and bad condition passing an order regularly as until another Dai be procured she will remain to give her milk to the infant if she is unwilling she will stay fifteen days more with such severity and chastisement that in future such pains and hards may not be occurred to the infants.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F—— R——,

Resident of Sunguttolla.

DACCA,

The 18th Sept. 1868. }

(15.) *Extract from a letter addressed to the
President, Education Commission, January 1883.*

FROM Y. L. N——, B.A.,

President, Theistic Society, R. ——,

TO THE HON. W. W. H——, C.I.E., LL.D.,

President, Education Commission, Calcutta.

Dated R., the 28th December 1882.

HONOURED SIR,

I beg to state, on behalf of the Theistic Society, Rajahmundry, that they have been watching with intense interest the progress of the Education Commission, and that they are now awaiting with mingled feelings of hope and anxiety the result of the Commission's deliberations.

* * * * *

They, however, sometimes feel anxious that the claims of moral and religious instruction may not be adequately recognised, since they have observed, with much regret, that the evil effects of the one-sided education imparted in

most of the Indian schools have not been sufficiently brought to the notice of the Commission.

* * * * *

There is one point on which the Society most keenly feel, and which I cannot too strongly urge on your consideration. It is the qualifications of teachers. There are teachers employed in Indian schools who openly patronise dancing-maids. There are teachers who make no secret of—nay, who take pride in ventilating—their atheistic views. Not to speak of the incompetency of such men to educate the souls of our youth, the danger of their evil influence over the pliant minds of boys, made greater by the tendency, natural to boyhood, of regarding their teachers as types of perfection, worthy of imitation cannot be over-estimated.

When England feels, and feels rightly, that those who do not believe in the Supreme Law-giver are not fit to sit in the Parliament to make laws and deliberate political questions, have not the teeming millions of India, who are spiritualists to the very core, have they not a very strong right to ask the Government not to inflict on them immoral men and atheists for moulding

F

the souls of their children? not to commit the souls of their dear children to the hands of these soul-murderers?

In conclusion I most earnestly beg that the above points will receive from the Commission the consideration they merit, and that measures will be adopted—

- (1) *To prevent the manufacture of unnatural men, with abnormal heads and contracted hearts and evaporated consciences,*
- (2) *and to exclude such men from the sacred profession of education.*

I beg to remain,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

Y—— L—— N——.

President, Theistic Society, R——

(16.) *An appeal for assistance to visit the 'Merry Homes of England.'*

176, Cornwallis Street ; Calcutta,

8th January, 1873.

TO SIR P. E W——,

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

My LORD,

Sensitive of your kind munificence, I humbly beg the favour of offering my poor application before your paternal hands. My Lord, since a year or two I feel a warm desire to go to England, to study there either for the Bar or for the Civil Service, and to get a thorough knowledge of your Western Civilization and 'Merry Homes of England.' Such being my turn of mind, I have spared no pains in endeavouring to obtain the necessary means for it. First, I applied to my father but he rejected me with disdain. I know not why—it must be either for his poverty or for his want of spirit. Being disappointed, I applied to some of the Native big heads of Calcutta. But I could not get a

single favorable answer even. Next I applied to some of the renowned Native Chiefs and Princes, but unfortunately plucked in my third attempt too. With a great sense of sorrow and firm expectation, I next ventured to beg from some of the influential Europeans of my place but the result stood the same and my black luck prevailed. In this last extremity of mine I thought it best to try and beg from some of the kind hearted governors. I now humbly beseech you, my Lord, to have pity upon me and to take my case into your especial consideration. I shall be ever bound to you if your Lordship be gracious enough to furnish me with the necessary passage expenses and the expenses for few months only. After which I have every reason to believe that my friends and others would possibly assist me. Trusting my poor application would do for me at least a little.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellencies most humble servant,

A—— C—— R——.

(17.) *An application to Messrs. Murray & Co.,
the English Publishers, by a Poet of Madras.*

P.

MADRAS, 7th February, 1873.

TO JOHN MURRAY, ESQ.,
Albermarle Street, London.

RESPECTED SIR,

The letter coming from Inaid would startle you little, I suppose at first, I am a Hindu, and if you wish particularly to deal with my race, kindred, &c., I inform you that I am a *valula*, one who adores the God Sivan and embraces the worship as taught by him, at least I would appear a Sivanite from the mark I wear upon my forehead. But in my heart I feel unquenchable rancour to the God whom I despise as a fellow of my passing look unworthy. I adore one God, the supreme, the Almighty, the every thing. If you wish to know my kins I tell you without vanity ("for I am above vanity") that my father is the Tamil Translator to the Government, and my father's brother (now

dead) was a Zemindar, and the great grandfather of my brother-in-law (who was ere I married my sister very closely ~~akin~~ to me) was the Minister to the Nobab.

But to *turn* to my point, I have *turned* poet, how great or how trivial, English scholars must decide. I think I might have the honor (humbly to say) to be called the first *English* poet India has produced, and I beg your permission to allow me in the circle of authors encouraged by you. When I first "dashed into the path directed by my muse, I thought you would be the fittest person to dash with me to make the world know my writings and as to applaud or condemn them. Your father undertook to publish the poems of the illustrious Byron who is my special favorite. You are your father's son, and I, to speak figuratively, the son of Byron, for he is my predecessor by not more than 25 years. I was born in December 1857.

My verses share largely of classical allusion and my desire is turned in that direction though I am fully conscious that our Hindu mythology could produce much more than what is in the

classical languages, and what so much graces (even now) the Roman and Greek days of yore, I think and believe, and hope that you would not show your countenance against *your* publishing my infant productions. I hope you would write to me as soon as you can at your convenience, informing me that you do undertake to publish my poems, when your answer reaches me, I would send you my poem (what I have written) not the original MS, but another copy which is a great *bore* to me, and which disgusts me when I sit down to recopy what I have written. I sincerely wish that you should have the copy-right of my poems, however you shall have it, there is none to my knowledge greater than, or as great as you in whole England. And

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

A——R——.

Part IV.—Poetry.

*A few samples of the writings of a very prolific
Author known as "The Chittagong Poet."*

(I.)

TO A MALE FLIRT.

I.

Fy, fie, are you dear sorcerer,
You bewitch the females and their life pilfer.

II.

You know how to rob, how to be off,
How to conceal, reconcile, and how to murder.

III.

How to mock, how to joke, and how to play tricks,
How disguise perfidious masquerader.

IV.

How to bewray, how to betray, you know well,
You know how to connive the cruel dangler.

V.

You know the carnal union of course,
You know to defame and decamp however.

VI.

Is it not your panegyric meritorious,
Is it not your heroism to prefer.

VII.

Have you not detracted who loved you,
Have you not detracted same embracer.

VIII.

My recess is refused your ingress in,
Do not face to me dear, do not simper.

IX.

You got no heart, feelings, no sympathy,
Endearing on insidious is a great danger.

(2.)

TO A LADY.

I.

Ruby face, jasmine bosom, who art thou ;
Flinty heart, cruel tyrant who art thou.

II.

Semiangular eye-brow, sunny eyes, nice nose,
Moony cheek, starry teeth, lip rose rose.

III.

Cloudy head, neck ear by bunch of hair,
Arms, armpits pleasant who art thou.

IV.

Behold the bright back, breast, abdomen,
Moving, waving like cypress in live-long scene.

V.

Thigh, knee, leg, feet ravishing the heart,
Oh wanton nymph jubilant who art thou.

(3.)

A LOVE SONNET.

1. Darling dandles merry merry
 2. Lighting candles hurry hurry
 3. Holding handles sorry sorry
 4. Moving wary wary wary.
-
1. Damsels rosy countenance
 2. Present kiss and dalliance
 3. Dancing in an appetite
 4. Laughing Leila, flowery flowery.
-
1. Charming handmaid musky hue
 2. Taking hither and thither view
 3. Praise to her to her due
 4. Alas each a fairy fairy.
-
1. Singing sonnet sweet-heart,
 2. Blazing place and pleasing-heart
 3. Shedding rays sun's sort
 4. Hiding moon's glory glory.

(4.)

PANTOMIMIC DISTICH.*

1. Pattering, pattering, pattering rain
 2. Hear me guitar, hear strain.
-
1. Dancing Gorria vailing vain.
 2. Clanking waist, golden chain.
-
1. Tossing her curled lock,
 2. Infant under arm suck.

* Thus named by the Author.

1. Tittering round funy folk,
2. What a mockery what a mock

1. What a hair a hay-rick,
2. What a head a heron beak.

1. What a face a semi-sick.
2. What a trunk a puffy and thick.

1. What a cosmetic perfumery.
2. What a raiment embroidery.

1. My dear (Gorria) don't be sorry.
2. It is a ballet actual drollery.

(5.)

TO THE WORLDLY.

I.

Place the reliance, place the reliance, place the reliance on a desideratum.

II.

Do not hope, do not hope, do not hope on money and museum.

III.

You are encased, you are encased, you are encased within the globe, the world.

IV.

There is a day, there is a day, there is a day to supervene alarm.

V.

You are entrapped, you are entrapped, you are entrapped under the hand of foe.

VI.

That he would not care, he would not care, he would not care the devotion and decorum.

VII.

So you be moralist, you be honest, and you be honest prior
to defunction.

VIII.

Then would be effectual, then would be effectual, then would
be effectual the epicedium.

IX.

Though you not be upright, you not be upright, you not be
upright for temporal and eternal.

X.

You will lose certainly, you will lose certainly, you will lose
certainly the elysium.

(6.)

*A lady being forced by her husband with the
medicines while dangerously ill, she refuses to
take and states :

Tease me no more, dear, dear,
Touch me no more, hear, hear,
Death is near, near,
Pricks the eyes and ear, ear.
Behold the sphere is revolving
My life's pavilion is moving,
Head is giddy, heart convolving,
Such is the drear, drear, drear.
The short-lived in a temporality,
Nothing but in vain and vanity,
Exonerating for an eternity,
What a fear, fear, fear.
Let me gaze you for a while,
Let me bid you farewell,
Beg you dear, don't bewail,
Wait on rear, rear, rear.

* This explanation is given by the poet himself.

Answer from the husband in mournful *accents* :

My dear, you are all right,
Don't be afraid, disease is slight.

On day of marriage I joined you,
My life's charge consigned you,
The trunk being to me due,
Embraced with your rosy hue.

Secluding in secularity,
Declining the sensuality,
Is a great difficulty for a minute and for a sight.

Sacred ties of all the sex,
Whenever Almighty fix,
Comparatively come and mix,
You may not with it vex.

Should you be off, my dear wife,
Take my trunk along life,

If not, the stigma will be rife to both in world low and
height.

(7.)

DEAR SIR,

Your kindness certainly is a gemming pacific sea
Yielding and upheaving abundant gems and is naturally liberal
What loss feels upon impressive redundancy the gravid pro-
lific sea

If a creature in a impetuous turbid torrent picked up a pre-
cious pearl.

Your kindness certainly is a brilliant beaming moon
Shedding sweetest ray and embellishing the firmamental hall
What loss feels the ubiquitous nature the very charming moon
Do ken the melliflows cool bright rays are enjoyed alike by
all.

Your kindness certainly is a rarest elegant flower
Exhaling perfumes, scenting air, secreting sweet fluid in
What loss feels the amaranthine fragrant flowers
The millions of birds and bees are quaffing the draught within.

Your kindness certainly is a glittering gold undoubtedly the
great
A king whose reign has been and is supposed universal
What loss feels the spiritual element out of its roseate.
A garner, if as needy is bestowed from the cupboard a morsal.

Your kindness is a nymph inhabiting in the etherial bower
With sparkling hue, beaming face, sweet smiles and rosy heart
What loss feels the spirituality out of her natural power
Should a devotee be met at the back phenamine a blissful act.

Your kindness is not, is not, unlike that shining sun rising up.
Directing ray to the lower down shewing difference between
day and night
What loss feels the pompous sun on the uppermost top
Blazing thereabout both the hell and heaven under his light.

Your kindness is certainly is sublime and supernatural object
Governing over existences leading actions and miserable heart
What loss feels the symbols of powers upon the subjects
Provided a poor man has surprised his hunger and cheerly
parts.

We are raising our voices more on more to the loudest pitch
Again sinking them so low as scarcely to be heard
You are to imitate finest inspiration and kindly fetch
An alms for such an impatient begger and forgive his loudest
word.

(8.)

The Poet pleads in his old age for protection
for his son :—

* Would you permit me to entreat and wail
more a little like a *lackryfiddle* babe and sense-
less a boy under point of view of his parents
with the tearful eyes and painful heart for want
of a little delicious repast or ornamental jewel-
ery and the splendid or bewitching raiment :
Excuse.

Day hours awfully move very fast
The minutes drop anon into irrevocable past
Your blessed benedict to you appeals
He no longer live on scanty meals
He stuck to your footstep such as the mud
Never to be rensed away with soap sud
He chants in louder key, like dogs' yelp
Look at with regal power and graciously help
He is phisically feebled and outworn
Look his state of health Oh, *Heaven-born*
His failing health, fluttering pulse and broken accent
Biding repeated adieu daily with his consent
Yes a poor man may not preserve peace
† While around him vociferous sons, sisters *niece*
Rapacious friends and the ambitious priests
Clamorous relatives and the uncalled guests
While encircle altogether and prove brigands
He sits on moping with down dropping hands
Chittagong is interested on your well being
He assails you with the storms of blessing
Bid him rejoiced always under your tread
Agreeably under shoes' dust as if laid

* Prefatory remarks by the Author.

† A very true picture.

His grief is useless and the tears in vain
If you do not pity for, whom to complain
Would you favor me, Sir, with permission
To place upon your feet my one *young son*.

My son whom you have seen at Chittagong is now at Calcutta but cannot be advised to wait on, is a trespass upon your valuable time, so I beg a previous order for.

(9.)

Chittagong, the 5th August, 1882.

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave most respectfully to hail you back with recruited health and reinvigorated mind from the cool breezes of London. The fear of interference on return journey by the Egyptians in the Suez Canal what we had greatly with the God's blessing now is over.

Let me welcome you, Oh, Heaven-born
And congratulate upon your safe return,
You are my parent patron, you are my Lord,
I adore you next to good gracious God.

I raised hands joined up and devotedly pray
Live long, dear sir, gleeful and gay.
I thank the good gracious God Almighty
Who prompted you to return hale and hearty.

On your absence whole Chittagong was regretting
 We all now approach with shower of greeting,
 Permit me to inquire humbly in the meanwhile
 Have you been at home with family well.

We rejoiced to hear from a friend intimate,
 You have resumed your own state seat,
 Happy Aurora is a happy Aurora
 Hip Hip Hip Hip, Hurrah, Hurra !

I remain,
 Sir,
 Till death
 Your most obedient and devoted servant,
 R—— D——.

 (10.)

Chittagong, the 25th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,

Curse be upon me I am alive still
 Living on the Chittagong thistle hill
 Looking round carefully none a patron
 All those fed and prized me retired and have gone,
 I direct my faint gaze up so oftener
 I received not a glad tiding from a foreigner,

I had the fortune to meet many a gentleman
 who are one after one parted.
 They were proved very very kind but left me
 a helpless and broken hearted.

G

My days are now in the yellow leaf
the fruits and flowers are gone.
The worms and canker, the grief and sorrow
along and abreast likewise none.

Would you bid me now to deliver a few lines
with the highest esteem and eulogy.
My gain I expect out of your lips
may be prosperous to grant an energy.

I remain,
Sir,
Till death
Your most obedient and devoted servant,
R—— D——,
Chittagong.

Appendix.

Bank of Bengal, 29th June, 1876.

SIR,

Were not my occasions such as necessarily keep me here, I would not send this letter, but run to your honor with all the speed I could to express out the content of it. I should be much wanting to myself and to that obligation of duty if I do not remind you of the promise your honor made to me a few months ago as to favoring me with a situation. I am now employed here in the Bank of Bengal on a very small salary which is quite inadequate to support me and my family. I hope your honor knows my present position and my former respectability. I shall be ever thankful to you for the favor your honor has for me, which I might better compare to that pretty vermilion flower which grows at the foot of the mountain Etna in Sicily which never loses any of its first color or scent. It is no improper comparison that a thankful heart is like a box of precious ointment, which keeps the smell as long as it exists after the thing is spent. Sir, permit me to say that such is my heart to you, and let me have an occasion to convince you of the same. The strong aromatic odour your favors carried with them, diffused itself through all the veins of my heart, especially through the left ventricles where the most illustrious blood lies, so that the perfume of them remains still fresh within me and is like to do so while that triangle of flesh dilates and shuts itself within my breast ; nor does this perfume stay, but, as all smells naturally tend upwards it has ascended to my brain and sweetened all the cells thereof, especially the memory which may be said to be a cabinet to preserve courtesies.

I have long had it in my thoughts to appear once more before your honor, but for fear of incurring your honor's displeasure, I could not have success so long. I most humbly solicit the favor of your kindly ordering me at your pleasure to see your honor's most worshipful person.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obdt. servant,

G—C—D—.

To

H. J. S. C——, Esqr., C.S.

The following are extracts from the Note-book of the Governor of an Indian Presidency (1883).

Last year a man in C——e asked me to “put his enemies in hell.”

I have now on my table a Petition addressed to

THE ALMIGHTY GOD,

Care of

THE RIGHT HON. ————,

Governor of ———,

from market people at T——y dissatisfied with the decision of their Municipality upon a small matter with which the Government was unable to interfere.

A gentleman of high position to whom I recently sent my photograph rather prettily framed, and with an autograph letter, writes as follows to a common acquaintance, who sent the original to the Private Secretary——:

“I celebrated a splendid ceremony in honour of His Excellency by inviting all the gentry of this place and receiving

hem in due manner with betel leaves and nuts, sandal rub-
 ings and such other spices as might meet them with extreme joy.
 Lauches of dancing girls were merrily represented, fireworks
 flamed, and salutes fired ; and an entertainment was given to
 the most part of the citizens.

After performing everything necessary to commemorate His
 Excellency I offered my best and sincere compliments of deep
 loyalty and devotion in the presence of the photograph placed
 on a throne specially prepared for the purpose, &c., &c., &c."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE POET.

I

Day passed, passed, did not day return,
 Oh dear, dear, is a true expression.

2

1. While mamma passed day in confinement,
2. I was, was, was, quite infant.
1. Suck, sleep day night,
2. I had thus delight,

Passed days some in such a condition.

3

1. While I am child of an instinct,
2. Passed day didn't know its distinct.
1. I became so rapid,
2. Omnivora quadruped

I had been caressed by all relation.

4

1. While I am boy a troublesome,
2. Passed my day in sarcasm.
1. I am then a biped,
2. Had turned wicked,

Followed play-fellow's instruction.

5

1. While I am boy of an advance age,
2. I liked there about funny message
1. Parent were careful,
2. Put me in a school,

Passed my day in an education.

6

1. While I am youth fit unconscious,
2. I became for livelihood then cautious.
1. I had very hurry hurry,
2. Got rid of seminary.

And had aproved money to earn.

7

1. I had nothing but my duty,
2. Running then to and fro town and city.
1. Passed day, passed night,
2. I lost almost my sight,

Could not procure a situation.

8

1. My parent in an expenseless,
2. Place me in a connubial bliss.
1. Increased my anxiety.
2. Calling out Almighty,

Passed my day in an emotion.

9

1. Here what a lured hazard I visited,
2. One after one my parents died.
1. I remained alone,
2. Got three children,

Passed my day in lamentation.

10

1. Complaining under such a misfortune,
2. Impoverished afterward myself soon.
1. Since my matrimony,
2. I lost all patrimony,

Now am in pecuniary destitution.

11

1. Should Mr. Ward move with compassion,
2. I may get an occupation,
1. By his infinite mercy,
2. My pre-occupancy.

Would, would, may, may, may return.

